THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *June* 17, 1746.

N°. 60.

Mr. GREEN, *Maryland, June*, 1746.

Eruſing your Gazette, N°. 55, I find that my friend Mr. *A. B.* (friend did I call him? it is a miſtake; he cannot be my friend, as he is for an Inſpecting Law,) has appeared once again in Print, in juſtification of his ſcheme for an Inſpecting Law; which I did not expect he would, becauſe there was ſuch a general diſguſt to it by the people: And I think he has now mended the matter much; which is with ſuch a parcel of ſtuff (ſo inconſiſtent with reaſon), that it's enough to give any man the gripes to read it. And I am ſurprized any man ſhould be ſo aſſiduous, and uſe ſo much prevarication, for to draw any ſet of people, or a whole province, into a ſnare; ſuch a one as will certainly be their utter ruin and deſtruction, out of a private view of emolument to himſelf, and a few others; and at the ſame time declares how much he has the welfare of his country at heart: Which I cannot look upon in any other light, but a malfeaſance. And the method he has uſed in raiſing the charges on a Burning Tobacco Law, plainly ſhews the inconſequency.

In the firſt place, he ſays, there muſt be taxed on the people the ſum of 3600*l.* to pay thoſe that are appointed to execute the office of a Burning Law. If the gentleman had charged ſo largely in his ſcheme for an Inſpecting Law, I believe the people would have thought him more genuine. But I will plainly ſhew, that the charges on a Tobacco Burning Law will not amount to more than the ſum of 900*l.* yearly; which is but a trifle, in compariſon with the emolument we ſhould receive by ſuch a law: For let us but look back into a law made in the year 1728, and there we ſhall find, that thoſe that were appointed to count 7000 Tobacco plants for every taxable, were allowed but five pounds of Tobacco for their trouble. Alſo in the year 1730, thoſe that were appointed to count 6000 plants, were allowed the ſame ſum of five pounds of Tobacco, and no more; which is much more trouble than burning 150*lb.* of Tobacco. But let us look into the law made in the year 1732, in the act for emiſſion of our Paper Currency; and there I believe we ſhall find, that thoſe that were appointed Tobacco-Burners, had no more allowed them than 6*d.* Currency for every 150*lb.* Tobacco they burnt; but the gentleman would have them allowed 20*d.* Which puts me in mind of the great men in *France*, who are for carrying on their war, tho' at the ruin of the common people; and ſo I believe it is with Mr. *A. B.* that he don't care how great the charges are on his beloved Inſpecting Law, ſo he can but get it: And I am ſorry that the Gentleman ſhould depreciate our Paper Currency, as to make it now 200 *per cent.* worſe than it was at firſt; for I believe any perſon would be as willing to take 6*d.* now, as they did then; which, allowing 36000 taxables, at 6*d. per* taxable, will amount to no more than 900*l.* which, I do affirm, is the whole charge that will accrue on a Burning Tobacco Law; which ſum is not ſo much by 2700*l.* as he makes the Inſpectors to be allowed in his own ſcheme; which he can't deny. But it muſt be an annual charge, beſides the vaſt expence of building warehouſes, purchaſing of lands, and ſcales and weights. And as to the other charges that will (he ſays) accrue on a Burning Tobacco Law, they are moſt weak in themſelves; as to make a charge of 12*l.* 6*d.* for every 100*lb.* Tobacco to be ſtripp'd and burnt; 12*l.* 6*d.* for every 100*lb.* Tobacco to manure lands; and 3*s.* 6*d. per* day for cutting up our Tobacco ſtalks; I ſhould always think my ſervants labour worth ſomething. But all this they can eaſily do, and the time never be miſs'd in their crop, beſides, if it is money, I never had it; therefore don't pay it out of my pocket: Whereas the charges that accrue on an Inſpecting Law is money, that I actually muſt pay out of my pocket.

But I wonder at Mr. *A. B.* that in his ſcheme for his Inſpecting Law, he did not charge 12*s.* 6*d. per* day for our ſervants labour, for carrying our Tobacco to the Inſpecting Houſes, and their waiting and attending there: By the ſame parity of reaſon one ought to be a charge as much as the other. As to his ſaying that a Burning Law would not prevent Tobacco being ſhipped [illegible] I doubt, and [illegible] perſon that underſtands the making Tobacco, that it is the only law that can be made to prevent *traſhy* Tobacco being ſhipped; becauſe it is impoſſible to ſhip it after it is burnt: And I am well aſſured, if we had an Inſpecting Law, that I would peck 100 weight in every hogſhead, and it ſhould not be diſcovered; And as to my ſervants labour in cutting up my Tobacco ſtalks, I ſhould think it well beſtowed, becauſe it would be an advantage to me; for my land would be more permanent, and likewiſe prevent both ground and horn worms from being much amongſt my Tobacco.

And in regard to the quantity of warehouſes, and the charge in building them, I do inſiſt, that it will be neceſſary (if ever we have ſuch a law) to have 100 warehouſes, or very near it; and 80*l.* is the leaſt farthing any perſon can afford to build ſuch a houſe for. As to his ſaying that he has been credibly informed by ſeveral perſons, that the number of ſixty warehouſes would be ſufficient, I give no regard to it; becauſe I believe thoſe few that have inform'd him ſo, are as much for an inſpecting Law as he is himſelf: For let us but conſider how many will be ſufficient for *Anne Arundel* county, and we ſhall find that not leſs than eleven will do; which I will mention the particular places, *viz.* one at *Weſt River*, one at *London-Town*, one at the head of *South River*, one at the head of *Severn River*, one at the city of *Annapolis*, one on the north ſide of *Severn River*, one on *Magoty River*, one at *Patapſco* Ferry, one at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, one at *Jacob Lee's* on the ſide of *Queen Anne* town, and one at *Pig-point* on *Patuxent River*; in all eleven: So that as Mr. *A. B.* has fallen ſhort three in *Anne Arundel* county, we may reaſonably judge him to have done ſo in all the counties. That as there are 13 counties in the province, adding 3 more warehouſes to each county, will make

391 which added to the 60 mentioned in his scheme, will make up 991 which falls short but one of 100.

You see by his own calculation (which I believe to be true), that a Burning Law will destroy yearly 5400 hogsheads of Tobacco, of 1000 nett; which is so large a quantity, that every person that knows the making of Tobacco, will allow it to destroy all the trash that would be made yearly.

I also remark how tacitly Mr. *A. B.* passes over the mistake he made in regard to paying his Lordship's quit-rents; for by his own calculation he says, there will be yearly exported 36000 hogsheads Tobacco, which, at 2*s.* 9*d.* *per* hogshead, will come to 4950*l.*; which he says is an equivalent to what his Lordship now receives. Well, let us suppose for once that his calculation on that head is right; but we must on the other hand suppose too, that his calculation is right, that if we have a Burning Tobacco Law, that there will be 5400 hogsheads yearly destroyed; then that taken from the 36000 hogsheads, there will remain to be exported but 30600 hogsheads; which at 2*l.* 9*d.* *per* hogshead, will come to but 4207*l.* 10*s.* so that it will fall short of an equivalent for his Lordship's quit-rents the sum of 742*l.* 10*s.* And pray then who is to make this deficiency good? the country surely, (which is now daily groaning under it's burdens) must, by an additional duty on Tobacco.

I shall just give a hint of the charges that readily occur to my mind, that will accrue on an Inspecting Law the first year it should be enacted; the truth of which I dare say no one will deny, not even Mr. *A. B.* himself.

The charges that will accrue on an inspecting Law, the first year, it is made, are, *viz.*

Building 99 warehouses, at 80*l.* *per* house, comes to	7920 0 0
Purchasing 99 acres of land, at 3*l.* *per* acre,	297 0 0
Buying 99 pair of scales and weights, at 35*l.* *per* pair,	3465 0 0
To be appointed 148 Inspecting officers, at 30*l.* *per* man: Query if he can get them for that,	5940 0 0
In all, but	£. 17622 0 0

A pretty sum indeed! to levy in one year on a poor country: I think I may very justly assert Mr. *A. B.*'s own words, in telling him, that I have plainly and fully frustrated his scheme for an Inspecting Law; and will now presume that the wise and judicious readers will not blame me for shewing rather to assert facts in their true light, than to use any prevarication; and I hope all those in whose hands the legislative power is will entirely throw by all thoughts of an Inspecting Law, and think to fall on a method, the next time they meet in Assembly, to enact a Burning and Shipping Tobacco Law: Which is the sincere wish of him, who has the true interest of his country much at heart.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. Q. E.

VENICE, March 25, N. S.

LEtters from general Brown, dated Mantua, March 20, give an account, that having detached 9000 men under the command of general Berenclau, he had with his usual valour driven from Cadogno a large body of the enemy, with the loss of only 15 men killed and wounded, and had obliged them to repass the Po; and that when pursuing his march to Lodi, he took possession of it, by which he cut off all communication between Milan and Placentia: That the vanguard of that detachment entered Milan yesterday, had taken their baggage, and made several officers prisoners: That he had sent fresh instructions to general Berenclau, and continues reinforcing as the troops arrive, and proposes to follow soon with the rest of the army. Don Philip left Milan the 19th at 5 in the morning, escorted by about 6000 men, and took the road to Pavia. The Austrians compute they shall have, by the end of this month, 35000 men under general Brown, near 4000 having joined them within this week.

Hague, April 8. In the night before last, prince Waldeck sent a detachment of 6 companies of Dutch, and 4 of Austrian grenadiers, and 3 free companies, sustained by 2 or 300 horse, to beat up the French quarters at Vilvorden; which, post the detachment forced sword in hand, and besides the slain, took 9 officers, 40 soldiers, and 2 cannon of 6 pounds. The greatest part of the garrison saved themselves in the castle; but 'tis feared our detachment will not be able to maintain themselves in the Town. A courier is said to have passed through Munich, on the 30th past, from Italy to Vienna, with the news of the Spaniards having been attacked in their retreat, on the 25th past, and having lost 6000 men, killed and wounded.

Turin, March 31. Our operations have stood ever since the taking of Acqui, when the loss of marshal Maillebois amounted in the whole, since the affair of Asti, to 12 or 13000 men, without reckoning the deserters, of whom 800 arrived in one day at Alessandria.

Milan, March 16. General Berenclau, whose troops have been augmented to 8000 men, march'd yesterday towards Pavia. We have received advice, that the Piedmontese have surprized near Cogna 400 French, whereof about 60 were killed and the rest taken prisoners. 'Tis added, that the Spanish governor of Mortara, who was marching to disengage the French, fell with his troops, which were near 2000, into an ambush, and were all made prisoners.

Bologna, March 22. It is just now reported that the Spaniards have abandoned Pavia, with all the magazines, and 120 pieces of cannon, which were there; and that they have passed the Po with great precipitation. The confirmation of this important news is impatiently expected.

Leghorn, March 15. We are inform'd that admiral Medley, who commands the English squadron, having received certain intelligence, that a squadron of 12 Spanish men of war of the line was equipping with the utmost diligence at Carthagena and Alicant, sailed immediately from Port Mahon with 20 men of war, to block up those ports. The departure of this officer has alarmed the Genoese to the last degree, and they are again employed in adding new fortifications to their city, and taking other precautions to defend themselves from the many enemies their late conduct has brought upon them.

Versailles, April 6. It is reported that the king has sent counter orders to the ships at Dunkirk and Ostend, before directed to sail for Scotland, but the reason we are entirely strangers to; tho' some talk as if the king would abandon the pretender, in order the more readily to facilitate a peace with the maritime powers.

LONDON.

March 25. The Agnes and Betty, Brame, from Maryland for London, is taken, with several others, and carried into Bilboa.

Since the commencement of the French war, March 31, 1744, to March 11, 1746, have been taken 969 British ships; out of which number have been re-taken, by men of war 54, and by privateers 67.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris.

'Our Affairs are now in so critical a Situation, that it is not what we chuse to do, but what the Nature and Situation of Things seems to oblige us to. The Pontian Minister, who is, doubtless, well meant, has learnt of late to talk in a Strain the wisest among us know not what to make of. In general it seems as if he thought that Flanders was not a proper Country

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to be governed by France; That the Dutch can't govern it, seems very clear to him: And that the House of Austria don't care much about it, except as a general Frontier, appears evident to him. And as to what regards his Master, though he would like a Maritime Coast very well, yet, what with the French Armies on one Side, and the Interests of the Maritime Powers on the other, and the weakening of his present Dominions by Extension, he thinks it would be better let alone than meddled with. It has been intimated to him, That suppose those Countries reverted to Spain; he replies, as from himself, That would only be giving it to France under another Name. Well, but then says another eminent Minister, Suppose we give it to the Infant Don Philip in lieu of his Claims, in Right of his Mother, in Italy, and resume, in him, the old Burgundian Monarchy. Why, then, replies the Minister, If French Flanders was thrown in, it would make a pretty Monarchy. His Eminence mused some Time on that Article; and then turning towards M. D'Argenson; said, I fancy the King would have no Objection to that, provided a suitable Cession was made him by Spain in the West-Indies. It is very possible, replied M. D'Argenson; but this would in no Sense bring about a Peace, while the Differences of quite another Nature subsist between us and Great Britain. To which the Prussian Minister readily answer'd, I have a thought may end all Disputes between the two Crowns for ever; Suppose that France was to cede all North America to Great-Britain, and was in lieu thereof to have all the Continent between South-Carolina and the River Mississippi, with the three capital Spanish Islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, and Porto Rico; both their Dominions would be more compact and convenient, especially if the French ceded to the English Martineco, and the other Islands of that Side: The State of America would then be tolerably fair and equal; and Matters so situate in those Parts of Europe, as to banish all future Transiversation. In this Light, said the Prussian Minister, there could be no future Disputes between France and England about Dunkirk, and the other Sea Ports, nor about North America; nor between the Houses of Bourbon and Austria, about the Low Countries. As to Italy, let the House of Lorrain have all Lombardy, and erect that again into a Kingdom; by which the Balance of that Part of the World would be very well preserved, and the King of Sardinia back'd by a good Ally at Home; which the House of Bourbon can have no Objection to, if nothing but the Tranquility of Europe is intended. I believe replied his Eminence, that nothing else is intended; notwithstanding we have learnt from the King of Prussia, who is a perfect Master in Politicks, that to extend our Frontiers is the surest Way, at least to preserve internal Tranquility and Repose: However, he could not help thinking that Peace was universally desired; and that, although France had as little Reason to care about it as any of her Neighbours, yet he believed the King would readily come into any proper Measures tending to so happy an Event.

This Piece of Conference, perhaps purposely divulged, has set all our Wits at Work on forming such Plans as their Imaginations suggest to them: And I hope in a Post or two to divert you with some of their most important Projects; which are fram'd here with as much Facility, as you make Verses by Doctor Swift's Rule, by hammering them in a Mortar.

April 3. They write from Marseilles, that the English are continually cruising before Barcelona and Carthagena, to hinder the Spanish Transports sailing from executing their Orders.

'Tis assured from Vienna, that the grand Designs of the King of Prussia will very soon appear to be in Favour of the Imperialists, in spite of all that the Emissaries of France give out to the contrary.

We learn from Amsterdam, that they have received Advice there of a most dreadful Fire that broke out lately in the French East-India Company's Magazines at Port l'Orient, by which all their naval Stores, and some rich Goods, were destroy'd; the Loss amounting in the whole to upwards of two Millions of Livres.

Extract of a private Letter from Edinburgh, dated March 25.

Sir Andrew Agnew, with his Party, which is now not above 300, are besieged in the Castle of Blair.——When the Rebels first appeared, with Lord George Murray at their Head, he offer'd them Battle, which they refused; But their Body increasing, he took to the Castle, which cannot be taken without Cannon; some say they have two small Pieces, others say none; however, as Sir Andrew has Provisions, he will defend the Castle as long as Possible. The Hussars, who were reconnoitring them, brought to Perth 16 or 18 Prisoners, whom they had terribly cut and slash'd, their broad Swords not being sufficient to defend them against these Troops. A Party of Hessians, compos'd of the Prince, Lord Crawford, and four Regiments, are march'd to Sir Andrew's Relief.

ANNAPOLIS.

Friday last, at a Court holden here for the County of *Anne Arundel*, three Persons were arraigned for drinking the Pretender's Health; and being found guilty, after a fair Tryal, they were fined twenty Pounds each, and obliged to give Security for their good Behaviour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away from the Subscriber at *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne Arundel* County, on the 5th of this Instant *June*, a Convict Servant Man named *John Fox*, a low squat Fellow, of a dark Complexion, squints with his Eyes, has short black Hair, and a black Beard, a Scar in his forehead, and has lost the first Joint of the second Toe on his right Foot. He had on, and took with him, a good check Shirt, a good Dowlass Shirt, a striped silk Handkerchief, a brown-colour'd Duroy Coat, an Elk-skin Jacket with brass Buttons, Buck-skin Breeches, knit Cotton Leggings, Country-made Pumps, and Buckles which are not Fellows. Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Ten Pounds Reward.

GEORGE BECRAFT.

By the Court of Vice-Admiralty of the Province of Maryland, June 12, 1746.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ship *Lawson*, now lying in the River *Potomack*, with all her Tackle, Apparel, and Appurtenances, being Condemned in this Court for the Payment of Mariners Wages and Costs of Suit, will be exposed to sale by the Marshal of this Court, at the House of Mrs. *Catharine Playsay*, at *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County, on Thursday the third Day of *July* next, to the highest Bidder.

Signed per *Order*, WILLIAM ROGERS, Register.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subscriber, in *King's-Town*, in *Queen-Anne's* County, the middle of *May* past, a large black Gelding shod all round, paces very well; has a bald Face, and some saddle spots. He is Branded on the near Buttock thus IH. on the near Shoulder thus ⋈

Whoever will give any account where the said Horse is, so that the Owner may get him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward; if out of this Province, Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

VERY good Indico to be sold cheap, in small quantities, by

GEORGE DOWNING.

STRAYED or Stolen, a few Days ago, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, on *Rock-Creek*, in *Prince-George's* County, a small dark Bay Gelding, branded on the off Buttock and Shoulders thus B VK (the two last Letters join'd together) the near hind Foot white. He had on a small Bell.

Whoever takes up the Gelding, and brings him to me shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; or if stolen, and the Thief apprehended so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by JOHN NEEDHAM.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Piscataway*, on the 22d Day of *May*, a Servant Man named *Charles Smith*, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, a well set Fellow. He has got a large Scar (suppos'd to be occasion'd by a Scald) on one of his Legs, and has the Scars of Whipping on his Back: He is an *Irishman*, but will not own it, and has been a Soldier, which he likewise denies. He pretends to great Acquaintance in other Countries, is very fond of Children, often calling them *Love*, and *Lovely*. He had on a Felt Hat, a white Cloth Jacket with yellow metal Buttons, a pretty fine Shirt, an old pair of Oznabrigs Trowsers, and a pair of strong shoes with Nails in the Heels.

Whoever secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

JOSEPH NOBLE, Junior.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Book, Bill or Bond, are hereby desired to come forthwith and settle, and pay off their respective Accounts; he intending very soon to depart this Province. Their compliance will save Charges to themselves, and further Trouble to

Their humble Servant,

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

THIS is to desire all Persons who have had any Dealings with the Subscriber, to come and pay off their Accounts, he intending to depart this Province very soon.

Likewise all those who are indebted to Mr. *John Mitchelson*, are desired to come and pay off their Accounts, which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and JOSEPH CHEW.

N. B. The said *Chew* has a large parcel of *Irish* Linnens, Cotton and Linnen Checks, brown Rolls, &c. to sell by Whole sale for Ready Money.

June 2, 1746.

WHEREAS, a certain *Robert Impey*, hath this Day indented himself a Servant unto me the Subscriber, for and during the Term of his natural Life: These are therefore to forewarn all manner of Persons from Dealing with the said *Robert Impey*, upon pain of incurring the Penalties inflicted by the Act of Assembly in such Cases made and provided.

THOMAS SPARROW.

North-East, near *Charles-Town*, *June* 5, 1746.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, for Wheat at the highest Market-Price, or for ready Money, Merchant Bar-Iron, at the above Place; where the Wheat may be brought in Shallops, from any Part of *Chesapeak* Bay.

GEORGE ROCE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber a middle-sized white Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter W, hath a large full mane hanging mostly on the left Side, and is fit for no other than Plantation Use. Whoever will secure the said Horse, and give Notice thereof to the Subscriber, shall be paid ten Shillings. RICHARD WARD KEY.

THE Subscriber having new well fitted Boats, and skilful Hands, that can cross the Bay in any Weather, hereby gives Notice, that he will carry Passengers, from *Annapolis* to *Kent* Island, or from the said Island to *Annapolis*, at the following Rates; *viz.* A Man and Horse in one Boat, 10*s.* One single Passenger, 7*s.* 6*d.* Two Passengers, 10*s.*

ASHBURY SUTTON.

Stray'd away, a few Weeks since from the said *Sutton*, a large bright Bay trotting Gelding, Branded on one of his Buttocks IT his Mane trim'd. Whoever returns the said Gelding, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

STOLEN or strayed, on the 22d Day of *May* last, from the Plantation of *Ebenezer White*, in *Dorchester* County, a large brown Gelding, with a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter S, and had a sore upon the Weathers, occasion'd by a Woman's Saddle: He was shod before, and paces very well. Whoever will give notice of the said Horse, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home. EBENEZER WHITE.

RUN away from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, in the Night between the 19th and 20th past, Three Convict Irish Servant Men belonging to *Benjamin Tasker*, Esq; and Company, *viz.*

Mathew Jolly, a short well-set Fellow, aged about 25 Years, of a fair Complexion, full Faced, and a little pitted with the Small Pox. He had on when he went away, a Cotton and Oznabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a striped Flannel Jacket, an old Hat, and a pair of Country Shoes.

Henry Kirk, a lusty, full faced, swarthy, young Fellow, a Butcher by Trade. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Duroy Waist-coat, a pair of Cotton Breeches, check Shirt, Oznabrig Trowsers, a pair of coarse Shoes, and a Felt Hat. He has lately been Whipt for his Roguery, and the Stripes remain fresh on his Back.

Terence Flanagan, a down-looking swarthy Fellow, of about 24 Years of Age, middle sized. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Duroy Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt, a striped Flannel Jacket, a pair of coarse Trowsers, a pair of old Shoes and Stockings, and a Felt Hat.

They all wear Caps, having their Hair cut off, and may have stolen other Cloaths, which they will not fail of doing if they have an opportunity; and have stolen a small Boat from *Patapsco* Ferry, and are supposed to be gone by Water.

They took with them a *Dutch* Servant Woman, belonging to *William Williams* at the said Works; but it's supposed they will drop her when they get from her the Things she stole from her Master, *viz.* a Cloth Jacket of a whitish colour, a Woman's Silk Gown, a pair of Stays, a pair of white Shoes; and a Pocket Book, wherein was about Three Pounds *Maryland* Money, a Bond from a certain *Fielding Turner* to *William Williams* for 42 Pounds *Virginia* Currency, also a Note of Hand from a certain *Alexander M'Collum* to the said *Williams* for 4 Pounds Current Money, with several other Papers.

Whoever secures the said Servant Men, and Woman, or either of them, so that their Masters may have them again, if taken Twenty Miles from the said Works, shall have Forty Shillings for each; if taken at a smaller distance, Thirty Shillings for each; and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds for each of the Currency where taken, paid by

RICHARD CROKAT.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Church-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.